

ains would be impossible, though the country would about as free from slavery as Helper is from honesty; yet a canal down the Wabash Valley proved to be comparatively easy of construction, although not very remunerative to the projectors.

His statistics are all of the character we have given examples of,—unfair, and intended to mislead the reader. To give further illustration of the author's dishonesty, is unnecessary, as all who read the book cannot fail to see where he tells some of the most infamous lies. As a sample of his arguments, we refer the reader to page 67, where, among other equally probable statements, the following will be found:

"South of Mason & Dixon's line, we, the non-slaveholders, have 331,902,720 acres of land, the present average market value of which, as previously stated, is only \$5 34 per acre; by abolishing slavery, we expect to enhance the value to an average of at least \$25 07 per acre, and thus realize an average net increase of wealth of more than seventy-five hundred million dollars!"

Such a stretch for freedom as that, is seldom heard. It is folly to talk about a man being too conscientious to own slaves, after making such calculations. In the first place, the average value of land in the free States is but a fraction over \$3 per acre, instead of \$25 07, as Helper says. The difference in the price of lands in each of the free States, is probably greater than between the free and slave States. Any fool knows that the price of land is regulated by the quality of the soil, location, &c. This can be proven, by the fact that some portions of land in populous districts, in the free States, are worth \$200 per acre, while other portions are not, and probably never will be, worth \$20 cents per acre. If this difference in price is not attributable to the reasons we have stated above, will any of the Helperites explain the true cause? The same disparity in the prices of land may be found in the slave States, and in all the States collectively. There are farms in the South which cannot be bought for \$100 per acre, and plenty of them in the North for which the owners would be glad to take \$10, or even \$5, per acre. Yet this proves nothing for slavery, just the same as Helper's calculations on this score prove nothing for freedom. His fallacious assumptions can be detected and branded by any person who will take the trouble to reason for himself, and not swallow his sophistries for sound doctrine.

We will give one more example of his method of reasoning, and then close this part of our subject. One of the main objects which the author says he had in view in the publication of his book, was to demonstrate what the South might have been had it not been for slavery. We will assist him in his calculations, and see what the total damage is. He estimates the advantages which the abolition of slavery would be to the South, at "upwards of three thousand nine hundred million dollars!" He says that each slave costs the State in which he lives, \$1,500 per annum, during his life, or the time which he is held in slavery. Estimating the average number of slaves at all times during the two hundred years of slavery in the United States, to be 2,000,000, (there are now over 5,000,000) and the average length of life to be 30 years, the total number of slaves which have existed, would be about 13,000,000, which at a cost of \$15,000 each, (\$1,500 per year for 30 years) would make a small little sum of \$195,000,000,000! Nearly all the arguments which he adduces, will, if carried out in full, leave the author occupying the unenviable position in which the above figures place him—that of a knave or a block-head—proven such by his own mode of reasoning. "Out of their own mouths shall ye condemn them."

By making these comparisons, and showing up the fallacies of the Helperites, we do not wish to be understood as favoring the re-opening of the African slave trade, as the abolitionists say all are who do not agree with them. We have examined the book for the purpose of finding out if the author really had the cause of prosperity and human advancement at heart, or whether he was actuated by sinister motives. Our conclusion is, that he had no honesty of purpose in view, else he would have published the truth, instead of the most atrocious lies and deceptions. He pretends to be laboring to convince the slaveholders of their error, in a financial point of view, in upholding slavery; but if he really was laboring for that end he need not call them "murderers and worse than murderers," "pimps of hell," "cut-throats," "pirates," "villains," &c., as such arguments are no very convincing.

"A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still."

"The 'niggers' who do the mental work at the Capitol are a shrewd set of fellows. Tuesday one of them was standing by one of the doors of the House, looking at the members. The door-keeper said, 'Jim they're talking about the niggers in there.' 'Well,' was the response, 'that's der business. Lor bless you if it wasn't for der niggers dere wouldn't be no Republican party.'"

"The artesian well in Worcester, Mass., has reached the depth of one hundred and fifty-eight feet, of which the last five have been in a stratum of rock. The eighty feet above it was in solid rock."

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

DAVID TURPIN, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE

NATHAN F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

Organizing.

Within two weeks past there have been some four or five clubs organized in the different townships in the county, by the Democrats, Polk, Union, Walnut, Center, and we believe Green, have organized.

The secretaries of the out townships have not furnished us with the proceedings of their meetings, as we wish they had done, for we want it understood that our paper is the organ of the entire democracy of the county. Will our friends bear this in mind, and give us, in a brief manner, the proceedings and items of interest that transpire at their club meetings, from time to time.

Last Thursday evening we attended the meeting in Union Township, where they had a good turnout and an interesting time. The Democrats in this township are alive to their duty, and will report themselves right next fall. After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of officers, speaking was in order. R. F. Shirley was elected Chairman, and in the course of his inaugural read many conflicting statements and extracts from the different Republican leaders, exposing their intrigue and dishonesty.

James M. Wickizer was called upon and responded in a short, pithy speech, that made several of the Republicans present squirm piteously. Finally they got as "mad as their skin could hold," and commenced relieving themselves by interrupting the speaker, denying his charges on their party in the most ungentlemanly manner, and before the crowd dispersed, finding themselves run ashore for argument, they used their never-failing substitute for reasoning—"d-d lie,"—and talked about fighting. These were some of the men who belong to the temperance, respectable, intelligent party, but who, when they attend a public meeting, smell of whiskey, behave indecently and prove themselves fools. We could see no object in their acting as they did, unless it was for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. Although such things are very annoying to well behaved persons, yet there is no better evidence that they feel themselves "badly wanted," nor can any better electioneering be done for the Democracy. They are welcome to all they made last Thursday evening, or all they may make by similar conduct hereafter.

Union will come in all right.

Pursuant to a notice published in the Democrat, the Democracy of Center Tp. met at the Court House for the purpose of organizing a working Democratic Club for the ensuing campaign.

The meeting was called to order by electing W. M. Patterson, Chairman, and A. C. Thompson, Secretary.

After a few remarks from the chair, stating the object of the meeting, on motion of J. B. N. Klinger, the President appointed the following individuals a committee to draft a constitution and by laws for the Club:

J. B. N. Klinger, M. A. O. Packard, and A. C. Thompson.

On motion of J. B. N. Klinger, the Chair appointed Stephen A. Francis, and J. B. N. Klinger a committee to obtain a room to hold the meetings of the Club in.

On motion of J. F. VanValkenburgh, W. M. Patterson was chosen permanent President of the Center Township Club.

On motion of T. J. Patterson, J. B. N. Klinger was elected Vice President, and on motion of M. A. O. Packard, G. A. DeMont was also chosen for Vice President.

On motion of M. A. O. Packard, D. E. VanValkenburgh was chosen Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House on next Saturday evening.

W. M. PATTERSON, Pres't, A. C. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Right Economy.—Many of our readers are aware that at the last session of the Board of Commissioners, they cut down the bill of Mr. M. A. O. Packard, to the tune of twenty five cents per day, for his services as Township Trustee. As he had a right to do, Mr. Packard appealed to the Common Pleas Court, which is in session this week. On going to press we learn that the decision of the economical Board has been reversed by a jury. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, this is rather a humiliating affair to these small political gentlemen. More anon.

We will attend to the "pimp" of the Lake City Commercial, next week.

We give place to our correspondent and contributors this week almost entirely. We were too busy otherwise, to write.

## COMMUNICATED.

Ed. of DEM.: I noticed in the Marshall County Republican, of March 8th, a communication from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, addressed to I. Mattingly, relative to post offices and post office regulations. I never entertained a very exalted opinion of Mr. Colfax, as a man, and have often heard him spoken of as one capable of descending from the high position of true manhood to very small and very mean actions, when his own interest might be promoted thereby. I am convinced that such is the case by his action in this little matter, and I am equally well convinced that he is not the only party to the transaction capable of very mean meanness. An explanation and review of the affair will force any unprejudiced mind to the same conclusion.

Judging from the tone of Mr. C.'s letter to Mr. Mattingly, he has received a letter from Mr. M., stating that the grievances of which he complains exist at the post office in our place, which are as follows:

1st. The post master refuses to cut the strings around packages of speeches, separately directed, till the Department instructs him to do it.

2d. And when, as in another case, a p. m. illegally exacts pre-payment on letters directed to me (Colfax) while he forwards those addressed to our Senators free, evidently having two different pairs of spectacles to read the law with.

3d. And when, as in several other cases in your vicinity, post masters do not deliver republican speeches which are in their office, unless specially called for.

And then the Honorable guardian of the interests of the "dear people," requests his laquey to report all other misdemeanors of our post master so that he may have him corrected.

When I was a boy at school, my teacher could inflict no severer punishment upon me than to force me to watch and report all delinquencies of my fellows. I always blushed with shame when I committed the mean act, even if the offender was guilty, and I scarcely ever saw a boy but that loathed this despicable business; but the native honor of the school-boy seems to have found the breast of Mr. Colfax's correspondent an uncongenial habitation. The impression they wish to create in the public mind is that our post master is guilty of all the misdemeanors which Mr. Colfax denominates "little vexations." Without the malice to make the charges boldly and thus give him an opportunity to pronounce them false, they shield themselves with uncertainty of language and general complaints, that they may be enabled to say—if any notice is taken of the communication—"If the charge is not true and does not apply to you, why do you wince under it?" This will sea only do in this case. The editor of the Republican has become so accustomed to making false statements about our citizens, which have not been disputed, that a sense of security has rendered him unwary, and he has neglected his usual precaution. It is obvious that a letter from his pen caused the letter from Mr. C., and if so it is also obvious that he—Mattingly—referred to the post master at Plymouth; and though he may deny it, all reasonable men will form this conclusion, and the effect is the same.—Now I am authorized to state that these charges are individually and collectively, in letter and in spirit, false. That there is no truth, or shadow of truth, in any of them.

1st. The p. m. of this place has never refused to cut the strings of packages of speeches, separately directed; and until an instance is referred to, or an officer named who has refused to do his duty in this respect, I naturally conclude this is a "man of straw," the vision of a disordered mind, which wishes to complain and manufactures a cause.

2d. The illegal exactment of postage on letters to the Honorable Schuyler Colfax, member of Congress from the IX Dist., of the State of Indiana. The p. m. of this place once stated to a gentleman, who wished to mail a letter to Schuyler, that he was not positive as to what limit the franking privilege did extend—did not know positively whether letters could be franked to him or not. Whereupon the gentleman—in preference to waiting until the p. m. looked up the law—proposed pre-paying the letter, to make a sure thing of it. The charge that the post master looked through a different pair of spectacles when mailing letters to Senators, is characteristic of the man that makes it.—It is despicable mean and unworthy any honorable man. None but a man who is mean enough to commit such an action would thus unscrupulously and unwarrantably make such an assertion.

3d. Relative to the delivery of Republican speeches forwarded to this office.—There is as little foundation for this complaint as the preceding. Our p. m. never required Republicans to specially call for such speeches. He did not, on one occasion, distribute them like letters, preferring to leave them in a package and as the individuals to whom they were addressed called for their mail matter, delivered them to their rightful owners, and did not fail to do so in any instance, whether they called for them specially, or not; and the charge emanates from some would-be confidant, who either falsely reports the lan-

guage of the p. m., or puts a false construction upon it which is the same thing. Then if there is no foundation, in fact, for these charges, and no grievances really exist or have existed, what is the motive of this champion—this modern Don Quixote and his squire, Sancho Panza—for his action on the subject? I conclude—as must every candid man—it is simply this: Mr. Colfax is a public man by the sacrifice of the people, and he feels it his duty to render them what service—real or imaginary—he can, and then claim their thanks for it; he has an intense desire for popularity, and its results, and is willing to take a mean advantage of his place, and prostitute his sacred office by petty speculations in public favor. Holding himself up as a model of purity and political honesty he is entrapped in a shameless effort to impeach an honest man. That he may be considered a watchful guardian of the interests of the people, he unhesitatingly charges others with violating official rules and bigoted prejudice which renders them unsafe and incompetent for the discharge of any official duties. He and his squire wish to create the impression that our p. m. allows his political opinion to control his official acts—to illustrate the corruption of the Democratic party—all who are acquainted with him know how utterly groundless this charge is. Mr. Colfax wishes to create this impression to prove his fidelity, please his friends, and increase his popularity; willingly casts aside the dignity of his position and descends to misrepresentation and falsehood in a little local affair—when he must know, and doubtless does know, that no grounds for interference exists. Mr. Mattingly is merely indulging in his natural propensity for abusing everything Democratic, regardless of truth and decency; he is excusable, for we all know his failings, and pardon him on the ground of imbecility; he makes his living in this manner, and very few pay any attention to his spleen.

This modern Don Quixote has attacked a phantom, and his squire—unlike the discreet Sancho—urges him on; he will receive the same reward for his valor that the knight of old reaped,—the contempt and derision of all spectators, who are not affected with his malady. *Vive de la Munch!* MANFRED.

From the Chicago Times.

The Democracy of the North.

In his recent speech in the United States Senate there fell from the reluctant lips of William H. Seward an involuntary tribute to the northern Democracy, upon which the followers of that gentleman would do well to reflect before repeating against us the party cry of "secessionists," "fire eating disunionists," and other equally delectable phrases which in five lines of their leaders' language are admitted to be the most puerile and baseless of charges. He says:

"I know the Democracy of the north. I know them in their waiting strength. I do not know a possible disunionist among them all. I believe they will be as firm to the Union now as they were in by gone days when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the combat was always the war cry to victory."

Apart, however, from this refutation out of the mouth of the great apostle of Republicanism, of the slanders of his disciples upon the northern Democracy, his words convey a useful lesson which our southern brethren might properly enough consider. Most true is it, that in by gone days, the challenge of the Democracy of the North to the combat was the sure precursor of its successful issue. Most true is it that when they flung down the gauntlet of battle, it was taken up only to be followed by the disastrous overthrow of those by whose adventures it was raised. Even to-day, though with ranks thinned by desertion and defeat, northern Democracy presented a steady front to the common enemy of themselves and the country, and in spite of every discouragement, in spite of years of exhaustive struggle with adversity they stand ready to go into the fight as gallantly, if not as successfully, as in their palmiest days of triumph. And the senator from New York knows well that the Democracy of the Union have but to avail themselves of the present opportunity to restore to the Democracy of the north, by giving them the man of their choice, the fullest measure of that power they so gloriously wielded! He knows well that if the feelings of those in our party, who have for years borne the heat and burden of the day, are respected at the Charleston convention, victory, long absent, will again perch on the eagle of northern Democratic colors. That result it lays in the power of the coming national Democratic convention to bring about, and we do not allow ourselves for a moment to doubt that it will be effected. Justice to northern Democracy demands that it should be so, and the responsibility of defeat by disregarding their wishes is so important a crisis is altogether too weighty to be lightly assumed. We are ready to do our duty, and our whole duty, in the approaching election, but the convention nominate whom they may; but we ask with what heart or hope, after years of disaster, now that the prospect again brightens, and the road to victory is plain, the Democracy of the north can enter into the contest with that prospect clouded, and that the road blocked by the selection of a candidate and the adoption of a platform in contravention of their just expectations in the premises? Every breeze brings glad tidings of the steady increase of Judge Douglas' strength in the coming gathering. With him as our candidate, "one blast upon whose bugle-horn is worth a million men." Senators Seward will find our challenge to the combat indeed the war cry to victory, a victory at which the conglomeration of isms, of which Mr. S. is the acknowledged chief, will be resolved into the chaos of discordant elements from which it sprang.

## Rhode Island in the Charleston Convention.

The inquiry has frequently been made of us by gentlemen of other States: For whom will the Rhode Island delegates vote in the Charleston Convention? We presume it will be sufficient answer to this inquiry to say that in our opinion at least four-fifths of all the Democrats in the State are in favor of Judge Douglas, and that so large is the number of Americans and Republicans who express their determination to vote for him if he is our candidate, much confidence is felt that the state may be carried for him in November.

The convention which elected delegates to the Charleston convention did not instruct the delegates to vote for any particular candidate. It is not a Rhode Island practice to send delegates under instruction. The sentiment of the convention, however, was unmistakable; and we suppose no one doubts that a resolution declaring its preference for Mr. Douglas would have been unanimously adopted. Probably one reason why it was not offered, may be found in the fact that no misapprehension as to this preference seemed to exist anywhere. We entertain no doubt whatever that this preference will be respected by all the delegates, whether Mr. Douglas is their own first choice or not.

But while saying this, we feel compelled to say that for not a single hour has the Democracy swerved from a cordial support of the present Democratic administration. No Democrat of state has made war upon its measures, or will make war upon them. We stand by the party and the party's representatives, and with all the more firmness in the hour of their peril. Even now we take no part in the controversy touching Mr. Buchanan's successor. The nominee of the party is our nominee. And in saying what we have said above, our whole purpose was to state a single fact which is well enough understood at home, but does not seem to be so abroad. We presume that what is true of Rhode Island is true of every state in New England, and indeed of nearly all the north, middle and northwestern states. If the secret of Mr. Douglas' popularity at the heart of attachment of one people to the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as they were presented in 1854 and 1856, is in the indomitable firmness and energy and the marked ability of Mr. Douglas, as especially displayed in securing the passage of that bill, and in his Illinois campaign, in 1858—and last of all, in the untold treatment which many people think he has received at the hands of Democratic Senators at Washington.

The Difference.

The Republicans have stepped off their platform of 1846. They have not the pluck to face it in another canvass, they ignore the issue they regarded as vital principles not quite four years ago. Embazoned on their banners, in 1856, was the motto "No more slave states." Now, they say they are willing to admit slave States into the Union, upon terms of equality, if their inhabitants so will! Read the difference in the doctrines then entertained and those which are potent now. In 1856 resolutions like the following were generally adopted:

Resolved, That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave state into the Union formed out of territories secured to freedom by the Missouri compromise or otherwise.

That was the doctrine then. What is it now? The following is the character of the resolutions adopted by Republican conventions.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of slavery over territory where it does not exist; yet we recognize the people of the territories of the United States to form a constitution, republican in its character, with or without slavery as they may elect and to be admitted as a State into the Union, under such constitution, after the same has received the sanction of the majority of the voters of the territory.

A Republican in 1856 and one in 1860 are two very different fellows, or if they happen to be the same individual he holds a very different doctrine. Is it any wonder, when such a change has taken place that a resolution offered in the Republican State convention of the 22d of February last not to entertain the name of any individual as a candidate for the presidency platform of 1856 was quietly tabled? A motion, to pronounce the author of such a resolution who thought a party should stand by their platform during two presidential canvasses a very venial individual, would have passed by acclamation. Such is the difference between Republicanism of 1856 and that of 1860.—*State Sentinel.*

THE DIVORCE LAW OF 1859 DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—At the adjourned term of the Carroll circuit court, just closed, the constitutionality of "an act to amend the sixteenth section, and the twelfth, fourteenth and twelfth section of an act entitled 'an act regulating the granting of divorces, nullifications of marriages and decrees and orders of courts incident thereto, and to provide for opening degrees of courts in certain cases,' approved May 13, 1852, was before the court. Judge Wallace held the act of the last legislature, attempting to amend the act of 1852, unconstitutional and void for the reason that the amendment act did not correctly set out the title of the act, to which the act passed was intended as amendatory; the attempted amendment not conforming to the twenty-first section of the fourth article of the constitution which provides that "no act shall ever be revised by mere reference to its title; but the act revised or section amended shall be set forth and published in full length."

This is regarded as being a very important judicial decision as it will throw us back to the provisions of the law of 1852 regulating the subject of divorces. So far as we have heard an expression of opinion, by the members of the legal profession, Judge Wallace's decision is regarded as being correct. We presume the correctness of it will soon be adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court of the State.

We understand a similar point, involving the same principle as that decided by Judge Wallace, was decided about a year ago, in the common pleas court by Judge Applegate, on the subject of the constitutionality of the attempted amendment of the law prohibiting letters. Judge Applegate's decision was so fully acquiesced in, by the legal profession, that the question was not taken to the Supreme Court.—*Delphi Times.*

WABASH, March 12, 1860.

Mr. Editor.—In passing along the North Western Railroad, leading from Chicago, there are many things to be seen that are highly interesting to the traveler. The vast extent of rolling prairie stretching out as far as the eye can reach, dotted here and there with well designed and neatly arranged farms, comfortable cottage residences embellished with many of the decorative improvements of modern architecture, villages new and imposingly located, and surrounded and interspersed with evergreens and other ornamental trees and shrubbery, giving them an air of comfort, neatness and taste, characteristic of the industry, energy and perseverance of the western people. But few of the necessities of comfortable life seem to be wanting here that are enjoyed in richer and older settlements and far less of that luxurious indolence and selfish, pampered aristocracy of feeling so incongruous in a land where freedom prevails. Whilst all strive here for self-aggrandizement first, perhaps, the rest of mankind including the rising generations are not forgotten, institutions for charitable purposes rise up side by side with costly churches, neat and spacious colleges, academies and school houses, with an ample appropriation for individual funds, and public donations for all the necessary purposes of education and charity.

A ride of seven or eight hours from Chicago on the North Western railroad by way of Jonesville, Ft. Atkinson and Horicon brought me to the beautiful city of Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, one of the most promising locations in the state. It was originally settled by the society of Frontiers who flourished here for some time, but the rich quality of the lands afforded too many attractions to other emigrants, to allow it to be occupied only by that peculiarly liberal society of people, and at present there is no trace of the original settlers, with the exceptions of some few decayed habitations. Whilst staying in this place, a rather ingenious trick was played off on some of the directors of the underground railroad. A negro man in reduced circumstances succeeded in obtaining a valuable watch, from an individual whose hospitality he had been enjoying, and escaped to a neighboring town where he reported himself as a fugitive from labor, from Kentucky, whose master was in pursuit of him, and as he had exhausted all his means desired assistance from the railroad directors whose charitable zeal in this good cause induced them to furnish him the means of escape. Not long after his departure for Canada the owner of the watch made his appearance to be greeted by this very mortifying story.

Twelve miles from this place is the city of Berlin, a rather poor representative of Judge, of its great photograph the capital of Prussia. It is situated on the Fox river at the terminus of the North Western railroad. The country around its uneven covered with a stunted species of oak of which several specimens are required to make one rail cut, the soil is light and thin composed largely of silt and badly adapted to the production of cereal grain. In passing along the principal street of Berlin (I need not tell you that there is generally but one principal street in all western towns) my attention was attracted to a dusky looking establishment of tolerable proportions, in front of which in the most emphatic position was suspended a large black cross-bone having a well executed double head and cross-bone in white upon it. A cold shudder ran through my body when I read the words underneath, "Drugs and Medicines," my mind instantly recalled to the base insinuation, I could not appease the crowding thoughts that flitted through my memory of it that was bloody, horrible and shocking to humanity, all incidents of piracy upon the seas and land, the bloody period of the French revolution, the guillotine, the Roman inquisition, Indian massacres, etc. all seemed blazoned upon that horrible blackboard. I entered the establishment to satisfy my curiosity, expecting to behold even more revolting objects than were presented to the astonished vision of Tam O'Shanter in his adventure in the haunted Kirk, but the arrangements were on the ordinary plan of country drug stores and after a short conversation with the polite clerk my solicitude was succeeded by more agreeable feelings.

I left Berlin the following morning in a stage coach drawn by four horses, my friend and two other passengers made up the number of occupants, in whose company I was to sit out the passage of 115 long and weary miles in rather an uncomfortable vehicle and over an exceedingly bad road. One of the passengers was an animated genius of the feminine gender, recently imported from the Emerald Isle, whose incoherent efforts were of rather a melancholy nature, owing to the suspicion which prevailed here that her loving husband, who had preceded her one year, had fallen from his first love and been captured by the irresistible charms of the northern woman appropriating to himself another wife. The next passenger was of the genus homo and gender masculine, and by profession an humble disciple of Faust, being quite commensurate his history was soon told, which consisted in the main of having emigrated to this country from Vermont when a boy, and travelled through Michigan and Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, settled down in a little town called Wausau, and was one of the permanent fixtures of that great wooden State, and the editor of Wausau's county Argus. By the help of his many eyes, like his mythical ancestors he watches over the interests of one wing of the republican party. Being formerly a publisher of a strong Abolition paper in Portugal county, he was called upon by a portly looking colored "gemma" (who had been lecturing in the neighborhood) for assistance, the individual seemed to claim his clarity as a matter of course, and with some rather haughty airs. The Argus man referred him to the hotel, but the lecturer remarked that his horse ought to be taken care of and he left the stage a few days rest. Well sir, there lives a rank old abolitionist (pointing to the place) now in this town, I am not of that stamp. The Argus man very playfully remarked that the practical part of abolitionism lacked the pecuniary interests formed in maintaining the moral doctrine of the subject. I derived considerable information of state from my communicative friend, who persisted in doing the largest amount of talking, but felt suspicious of its authenticity when speaking of some of its geographical features, he remarked that the eastern part of Wisconsin emptied its waters into the great lakes and from thence by the river St. Lawrence into the Gulf of Mexico. He left the stage before the close of the day, promising to send me a paper which he had been particularly careful in recommending as an uncommon production in the country. Nights aside mantle soon concealed the sand hills, marshes and prairies from our view and I have ever since been at a loss to tell whether the darkness or the picturesque coun-

try were more agreeable; closing down the curtains of the coach we resigned ourselves to the disagreeable operation of nodding and gaping, in which very unpleasant exercise we continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, when we landed at a very fine hotel in Stevens Point City on the banks of the Wisconsin river.

My next will be written about Indians, Trappers, French and Norwegians in the great Northern Pines. BUCK HORN.

57 The Homestead Bill has passed the House of Representatives, and been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, in the Senate. The bill gives 160 acres of land to every citizen of the United States, or any one who may have declared his intention to become such, who is 21 years of age, and the head of a family. Patent issues in five years to actual settlers, and on payment of \$10, rights are secured to him, his heirs and devisees. The lands then acquired are in no event to become liable for the satisfaction of any debt prior to the issue of the patent.

Baltimore, March 17.

A gentleman just from Washington says that the feeling of the Democratic national committee strongly favors having the national convention meet at Baltimore, as it appears to be impossible for the large masses of people likely to attend, to get accommodations at Charleston, even at the most exorbitant prices.

Stevens and Hulet, accomplices of John Brown, the notorious murderer who, with four others of his gang were lately hung in Virginia, were also executed on the 16th inst.

New York, March 20.

Flour—Western \$5 95 to \$5 10 for extra.

Wheat—Prime white and winter red, but little offered at present. Michigan \$1 50 per bush.

Corn—23c.

PLYMOUTH STAPLE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY P. A. C. & T. HAYES.

Wheat.....\$1.10 to \$1.15  
Flour.....\$25 to \$30 per cwt  
Oats.....25 to 30c  
Meal.....\$1.00 per cwt  
Butter.....12 to 15c  
Eggs.....20 to 25c  
Clover Seed.....3.25 to 3.50  
Timothy Seed.....2.00 to 2.25  
Hungarian Grass Seed.....50c  
Sainfoin.....1.75  
Hides Green per lb.....1.75  
Lard.....6 to 10c  
Smoked Hams retail.....10c  
Shoulders and Sides.....8c

E. R. SHOOK, MERCHANT TAILOR, PLYMOUTH, IND.

One door West of H. Pierce's Clothing Store.

M. A. O. PACKARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, PLYMOUTH, IND.

COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to.

Peoples Bank, N. Y. City; New & Whittaker, N. Y. City; Peabody, Jennings & Co., N. Y. City; Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. City; Henry C. Carter, N. Y. City; Hon. A. S. Tracy, Treasurer, Mich.; J. G. B. & Co., Bankers, Adrian, Mich.; J. S. Dandall, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; N. H. Ogden, Esq., County Treasurer, Plymouth.

He has associated with him in practice, Hon. James Hendley of LaPorte, Ind., whose assistance he will have at the sitting of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of this county. Will practice in a jointing country.

Plymouth, March 22, 1860. 9c

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of that portion of the estate of George Barnes late of the City, County and State of New York deceased, which remains in Marshall county, Ind. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

A. C. CAPPEL, Administrator. March 22, 1860. 9c

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber with the County Surveyor of Stark county will on the Sunday of April, at 10 o'clock, proceed to locate the corners of the following lands, Section one (1) town thirty two (32) range four (4) west, and section six (6) town thirty-two (32) range three (3) west.

Persons owning land adjoining the above, who fail to defray their portion of the expense of the survey, will be returned delinquent to the Auditor of Stark county and will be collected by him as delinquent taxes. JOHN STOFFER, Registrar of Returns, Surveyor Stark county. March 22, 1860. 9c

Hartford Fire Insurance Co. January 1, 1860.

Assets.

Cash on hand & in bank \$5,338 11  
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission 62,690 89  
Cash loaned on call 30,000 00

Liabilities.

Bills receivable for claims; simply secured 70,233 59  
Real estate unincumbered (cash value) 15,000 00  
212 Shares bank stock in